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President Suharto of Indonesia (right) greets E. Gene Smith, field director of LC's Jakarta office. The event made Page 1 of The Jakarta Post's *June 12, 1990, edition.*

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Guy Lamolinara, Editor

Congress Approves Plan to Offer State Libraries On-Line Access to LC

The Joint Committee on the Library on Sept. 18 approved plans by the Library of Congress to expand direct on-line access to its data bases.

Fifty state library agencies and the District of Columbia Public Library will be eligible for direct access to the Library of Congress MUMS and SCORPIO systems, which feature bibliographic, congressional bill status, copyright and referral information. Participants in the two-year pilot project would pay their own telecommunications cost and annual charge of approximately $3,000 each.

This program expands upon the Library's experience with an earlier pilot project that offered such access to 14 institutions across the United States. A survey by the American Library Association elicited enthusiastic response from participants, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington told Congress. The California State Library at Sacramento, for example, reported that access to the Library's data bases was of vital assistance in locating information on disaster plans and recovery efforts after the massive earthquake last October.

Madison Council Gets Down to Business

Members of the James Madison National Council met at the Library on Sept. 14 to hear status reports on several projects supported by the Council and to begin consideration of a draft plan for future activities.

Created by Librarian James H. Billington in January to help increase public awareness of the Library of Congress and to explore innovative ways of making the Library's riches more accessible to greater numbers of people, the Madison Council is the first national private sector advisory body in the 190-year history of the Library.

In opening the Madison Council's third business meeting, chairman John W. Kluge noted that the Library has "the most complete record of human achievement ever accumulated in the history of mankind." The task of the Madison Council is to put that record to work for mankind's benefit.

The three major initiatives that have already received support from the Council members are: (1) the Global Library Project, a joint venture with Jones International Ltd.'s Mind Extension University to develop weekly programs about the Library for cable television; (2) the creation of a "Discovery Center" in the Madison Building, supported with funds from Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is to be a high-tech, multimedia exhibition that excites intellectual curiosity in visitors; and (3) a major exhibition of treasures from the Vatican Library, scheduled for 1992–1993, which will appear only at the Library of Congress.

In introducing the draft of the three-year activities plan for discussion, Dr. Billington noted that its major thrust is in the areas of con-

LC Approves Whole Book

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington and the Library's Management Team examined the results of the lengthy Whole Book cataloging experiment—and on Sept. 19 gave the go-ahead to Associate Librarian for Collections Services Henriette D. Avram to apply this successful team approach to most LC cataloging. Whole Book is expected to speed "throughput" and improve staff morale. (Full details in the Oct. 22 LC *Information Bulletin.*)

stituents, collections and creativity. "We want to build the Library's national *constituency*, which will in turn lead to greater congressional and private sector support; we seek to improve access to our extraordinary *collections*; and we also seek to promote *creativity*—to use the Library's vast resources for the advancement of knowledge."

During the discussion that followed, members of the Madison Council offered their own ideas about how the Dr. Billington's vision for the Library might best be realized.

Peter Braestrup, director of communications, outlined continuing efforts to heighten the public's awareness of the Library. These efforts include day-to-day media relations, the publication of the *Information Bulletin*, the Global Library cable television series, the planned monthly Library magazine, *Civilization;* a possible national campaign of public service advertisements; and the newly completed one-hour film, "Memory and Imagination," which was produced for PBS television stations.

Madison Council members (from left) Edwin L. Cox, Gerry Lenfest and Chairman John W. Kluge assemble in the Librarian's conference room. Photo by Chase Studios

Before adjourning, the Council agreed to establish a small steering committee to carry on the work of the Council between meetings of the larger group.

New Library of Congress Magazine May Debut in Next Year

Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress is beginning to take shape.

The magazine project is a joint venture of the Library and a New York group headed by Mark Edmiston, and Charles Rodin. Mr. Edmiston is a former president of *Newsweek* and now publisher of *Cable Guide*. Mr. Rodin, formerly with *Life* magazine, is a magazine consultant, some of whose clients include the Hearst Corp., Scholastic Inc. and *Cosmopolitan*. Under a franchise agreement signed last December, Mr. Edmiston and his associates have the right to publish *Civilization* as a commercial venture; the Library has veto power over its contents, a seat on the magazine's board of directors and, among other benefits, free space for Library messages in the magazine.

The overall objective is not unlike that of *Smithsonian*, launched in 1970, which now has more than 2.2 million subscriber-associates.

"We are working closely with the *Civilization* people," says Peter Braestrup, the Library's senior editor and director of communications. "If this magazine, aimed at the intelligent lay reader, is successful, it will give libraries in general and the Library of Congress, in particular, a new national constituency of 1 million households."

Among other features, *Civilization's* editorial format, Mr. Braestrup said, will include "calendar" pages describing current and future public events at libraries around the country.

The overall goal of the magazine will be to convey in text and full-color illustrations the relevance, the excitement and the richness of the collections of the Library—ranging from books, manuscripts and magazines to music, maps and film.

"We get everything every day at the Library," Mr. Braestrup says. "We can offer the best of it to the reader every month."

Civilization must still overcome several high hurdles before it sees the light of day in late 1991. It will be market-tested at year's end; only if the tests indicate a sufficiently high subscriber potential among the general public will the project go forward. Financing must be completed, and the Librarian must approve the final business and editorial plan, probably next March.

"This is not the best time to launch a magazine," Mr. Braestrup observed, noting the current recession in advertising and the recent failures of *Manhattan, Inc.* and other publications. "But that was also true when *Smithsonian* was launched in 1970—and it found a prosperous niche in the marketplace."

A "Dear Wife" Comes to Library Reception

Congresswoman Lindy Boggs Is Part of New Exhibition

"My Dear Wife: Letters from Members of Congress to their Spouses, 1791–1944," opened with a reception for Congress, members of the LC Madison Council and other friends of the Library on Thursday evening, Sept. 13.

John McDonough, curator of the exhibition and Manuscript Division historical specialist, spoke about the genesis of the exhibit and read excerpts from some of the letters—all from the collections of the Manuscript Division—which will be on display in the foyer of the Madison Building until Jan. 15.

The following morning Rep. Lindy Boggs, a Louisiana Democrat, who came to Washington 50 years ago herself as a "congressional wife" (married to Rep. Hale Boggs), spoke at a breakfast for the Madison Council on "Reflections of a Congressional Wife and Member of Congress." The Boggses are one of four congressional families featured in "Dear Heart," the short video production that accompanies "My Dear Wife."

Rep. Boggs, in her lively and heartfelt remarks, discussed the influence that members' wives have had on their husbands throughout history, the important role played by informal congressional wives' organizations and her own memories of her early days in Washington as the young wife of a very junior member of Congress.

Following her talk, Librarian James H. Billington presented Rep. Boggs with three gifts drawn from LC's collections in appreciation for her long and effective association with the Library of Congress: a facsimile of an 1801 letter from Mrs. Boggs's great-great-great grand-uncle William C.C. Claiborne to Thomas Jefferson, accepting a commission as governor of the Mississippi Territory; a facsimile of an 1817 map of New Orleans, which is in the congresswoman's district; and a facsimile of sheet music for a 1935 piece, "Louisiana Fairy Tale," accompanied by a cassette of the music with Fats Waller on piano and vocal.

Mrs. Boggs has announced that she will retire in January at the end of her current term of office; she has been in Congress since 1973.

—Helen Dalrymple

In attendance opening night were Rep. Lindy Boggs and her daughter Cokie Roberts, a correspondent for ABC News and National Public Radio; exhibition director Andrew Cosentino (right) explains a letter to Sir Antony Acland, British ambassador to the United States. Photos by Jim Higgins/LC and Chase Studios

The Library's Overseas Offices:
Going After the Hard-to-Get

by James C. Armstrong

Since 1962 the Library of Congress has operated offices overseas to acquire and catalog hard-to-get foreign publications.

Today there are six of these offices, in Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Nairobi, Karachi, New Delhi and Jakarta. Administered by the Overseas Operations Division, they are *regional* offices: Their collective acquisitions effort embraces 59 countries.

In addition to serving the Library of Congress, these offices run a cooperative acquisitions program for 77 participating institutions, chiefly academic research libraries. Cataloging records are prepared for materials acquired and distributed to the participating libraries.

Extensive exchange programs are conducted by all six offices. Two maintain large-scale microform operations. They constitute a successful solution to the problem of acquiring elusive publications.

Microfilm operations at New Delhi office

Alice Kniskern helps her associates prepare the Accessions List: South Asia.

According to Chris Filstrup, chief of the Overseas Operations Division, "The overseas acquisitions and cataloging program of the Library has been repeatedly challenged by changing environments, both at home and abroad, and has evolved to meet these challenges."

However, the mission underlying the creation of these offices remains essentially unchanged: to acquire publications of research value on-site from regions where conventional methods don't work.

"Although they began primarily as acquisitions units, the field offices are proving their worth in cataloging and preservation. Cataloging should be fully automated in the next two years, and preservation is moving from current to retrospective materials. In India, we are beginning an enormous project to microfilm 60,000 titles published in the first half of this century," Mr. Filstrup observed.

The offices have been headed by American field directors, ably assisted by local staff, and in some instances by additional U.S. personnel. There are currently seven Americans serving abroad, plus 180 Foreign Service nationals (FSNs). The American staff are Smith Richardson (Rio), Will Tuchrello (Cairo), Ruth Thomas (Nairobi), Helen Poe (Karachi), Lygia Ballantyne and Alice Kniskern (New Delhi) and Gene Smith (Jakarta).

Administratively the overseas offices are attached to the U.S. embassies in those countries. The embassy affiliation provides a variety of administrative support services, access to the diplomatic pouch, military mail (APO/FPO) and other advantages. An exception to this general pattern is the recently established Moscow office, which is staffed by Soviet nationals only and is not attached to the U.S. Embassy (see LC *Information Bulletin*, July 2, 1990).

This overseas effort began because the Library was, for many years, able to take advantage of U.S. earnings of foreign currencies through

(Cont. on p. 338)

Overseas data entry in New Delhi

Overseas Offices *(Cont. from p. 337)* the sale of agricultural commodities, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, often called simply PL–480. The currencies were known as Special Foreign Currencies (SFC), and the programs became known as Special Foreign Acquisitions Programs.

The first programs began in Egypt, India and Pakistan in 1962. Using currencies from these countries (PL–480-generated funds), offices were set up and the collection of local publications began, both for the Library of Congress and for other U.S. research libraries. Later, from 1963 to 1972, other offices were created, in Indonesia, Israel, Yugoslavia and Ceylon (later Sri Lanka). A Warsaw field office was funded but never established, although Polish publications were purchased. As excess foreign currencies were depleted in some of these countries, some early offices were closed, notably those in Israel and Yugoslavia. In the case of India, a special U.S.-India Fund was created with remaining SFC funds, on which the Library, together with 12 other U.S. agencies, continues to draw.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 authorized funds for LC to acquire foreign library materials of research value and to catalog them promptly. This program became the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC). Both Regional Acquisitions Centers and Shared Cataloging offices were established. Two Regional Acquisitions Centers, one in Rio de Janeiro and the other in Nairobi, were set up in 1966. Somewhat later, in 1970, the Jakarta office was converted to an NPAC center, PL–480 funds there having been depleted.

The first Shared Cataloging office, in London, was opened in 1966. Others opened in 1966 were in Vienna, Wiesbaden and Oslo. Subsequently Shared Cataloging offices were opened in the Hague (1967), Tokyo (1968), Barcelona (1973) and Florence (1973). These offices operated in close cooperation with the national bibliographic agencies of their host countries, receiving cataloging data from them and selectively acquiring publications from those countries. Where bibliographic data were lacking, preliminary cataloging was done in the offices, the resulting cataloging being supplied with the publications. Fiscal constraints caused the closing of these offices from 1979 to 1981.

Thus during the 1960s and early 1970s an extensive network of overseas offices emerged, under these two legislative acts. A total of 21 field offices and suboffices have been in operation, although not all at once.

As PL–480 funds were depleted, existing Special Foreign Currencies and National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging offices obtained additional funding through the Cooperative Acquisition Program (CAP), under which participating libraries contributed funds for the acquisition of their materials, plus an administrative charge.

The CAP has attracted continuing support from the research library community since 1970. As of June 1990, there were 71 different U.S. research and public libraries and six foreign libraries participating in the various programs operated by the six overseas offices. Many of these libraries participate in the programs of two or more offices. In recent years acquisitions for participants have totaled roughly 400,000 to 600,000 items per year. Since 1962 approximately 34 million pieces have been acquired for participating libraries, not including LC.

Mr. Filstrup emphasizes: "The participant programs are growing for two reasons. First, the profiles of collecting interest are much finer than they used to be. This makes it possible for smaller, specialized libraries to join the program. They do not have to open their doors to a wide spectrum of materials in order to find the few they want. The field office selects only what they want on the basis of a detailed profile.

"Second, we have used automation to create a business relationship with participants. They receive good reports on how their funds are being expended and on what types of publications are being purchased. These reports enable area studies bibliographers to make credible justifications for funds to their collection development offices."

The PL-480 offices and the NPAC regional offices regularly issued *Accessions Lists*. These quickly became essential acquisitions tools, especially for nonparticipant libraries, and achieved a wide distribution both in the United States and abroad. Indeed, in the absence of up-to-date national bibliographies, for example, in East Africa, the *Accessions Lists* functioned as essential bibliographic tools for librarians and researchers. Currently published are *Accessions Lists* for Brazil and Uruguay, East Africa, the Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asia. All are bimonthly, except for South Asia, which is monthly.

While each of the field offices presents special features of interest, the evolution of the largest, the New Delhi office, both illustrates and occasionally anticipates developments in the other five.

The New Delhi Library of Congress office was initially (1962) known as the American Libraries Book Procurement Center and was responsible for collecting Indian publications only. Branch offices were set up in Karachi and Dhaka. In addition to the Library of Congress there were 11 American research libraries as regular participants in the Indian program. In 1990 the number of participating institutions was 31. Material of research value, or potential research value, was acquired. Some types of publications, for example, translations from Western languages, elementary-level school textbooks and children's books, were not acquired.

Publications in some 30 major Indian languages are acquired, plus those in various dialects. Both monographs and serials are acquired. In the early years of the program, participants could opt to receive monographs by language of publication; serials were offered in standard sets. Since 1985 participants have been able to select monographs through a detailed language, subject and geographic area profile. Highly individualized institutional profiles thus result, with no two institutions having the same subject profile.

In recent years there has been much expansion of cataloging activity in the field offices, led by the New Delhi office, with its automated Overseas Data Entry program. Automation of New Delhi's cataloging output began in 1984 with the installation of microcomputers and software developed by the Library of Congress. This permitted the keyboarding of MARC records for bibliographic data on diskettes, which are then forwarded to the Library for entry into the Automated Process Information File. In fiscal 1988 New Delhi began to assign LC subject headings and classification numbers for South Asian subjects. New Delhi's catalogers became fully independent in fiscal 1989. New Delhi catalogs about 10,000 titles per year, about one-third of the overall total cataloged by the six offices.

Since 1966 the New Delhi office has played a major role in preserving South Asian and other publications in microform. The office's microfilm cameras film gazettes, newspapers and serials acquired not only by the New Delhi office but also from the Cairo, Jakarta and Karachi offices.

Since 1978 an important microfiche program has been implemented. The initial microfiche project, the South East Asia Microfiche Program, was for materials provided by the Jakarta office, thereby providing participant libraries with microfiche sets of scarce Indonesian materials. Three microfiche camera/processors are currently used for both monograph and serials. By mid-1990 more than 1.6 million feet (12 million exposures) of archival-quality master negatives on microfilm have been produced as well as some 158,000 microfiche. Filming of retrospective materials has become an increasingly important part of the microfilm program.

Thus the role of the New Delhi office has greatly expanded over the years. It has grown from a straightforward book-procurement program relying chiefly on local blanket order dealers, and preparing stenciled preliminary cataloging cards, to a large, complex advanced-technology program, serving a wide range of participating libraries, in addition to the Library of Congress.

(An article in an upcoming issue will be devoted to the other five offices.)

James Armstrong is assistant chief of the Overseas Operations Division.

C.K. Mani of the New Delhi office checks acquisitions data.

Summer Festival Of Chamber Music Scores for Ninth Time

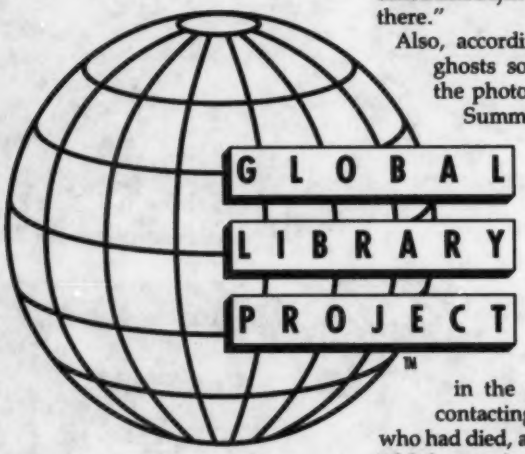
The Summer Chamber Festival held its ninth series of concerts at the Library under the artistic direction of Miles Hoffman. The concert programs combined the well-known classics with lesser-known works of famous composers.

Highlights from the series (clockwise from top left): Music Division chief James Pruett backstage in the Coolidge Auditorium with the festival's artistic director, violinist Miles Hoffman, before the final concert; the Poulenc Sextet of (from left) Toshiko Kohno on oboe, Loren Kitt on clarinet; Edmund Battersby on piano; page turner Elmer Booze; Lynette Cohen on bassoon; Anthony Cecere on horn and Gerard Reuter on oboe; in the auditorium's recording facility are (from left) radio broadcaster Rich Kleinfeldt, chief engineer Michael Donaldson and broadcast producer Anne McLean. The concerts were recorded and aired internationally via satellite; page turner extraordinaire Elmer Booze (left) of the Library confers with pianist Edmund Battersby; the Asian Division's Fumi Norcia, who has ushered the concerts for many years.

A Television-Show Production Shrouded in Mystery

Events surrounding the fifth show in LC's Global Library Project series have mystified the producers almost as much as the show's subject once mystified his audience.

That subject is Harry Houdini: magician, illusionist and escape artist extraordinaire, who dazzled audiences in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with his feats—some of which have never been duplicated to this day.



"Every time someone works on a Houdini project, something weird happens," says Jeanne Apostol, Global Library Project director. For Ms. Apostol, that "something weird" was the loss of some videotapes that ostensibly had been delivered to her office in the Madison Building. The tapes had been signed for by someone named Ann Rocha—yet there is no one in the LC telephone directory by that name.

Becoming frantic, Ms. Apostol called the building police to help find the disappearing tapes. Eventually it was discovered that the tapes had been delivered to the wrong building, and they "appeared" soon thereafter.

The show's producer, Jay Garfinkel, tells about a strange coincidence surrounding the prestidigitator's grave site in a Brooklyn, N.Y., cemetery. Henry Mueller, the director of the Houdini Museum in Niagara Falls, Ontario, annually takes a picture of the grave. Mr. Garfinkel says that in one photo, Mr. Mueller noticed a mausoleum in the background with the family name "Appleton" engraved on the stone. "Houdini was born in Appleton, Wis. And the mausoleum was constructed *after* Houdini was buried there."

Also, according to Mr. Mueller, ghosts sometimes appear in the photos.

Summing up the experience, Ms. Apostol says, "In producing the Houdini show we ran into a situation that would have made the man proud. He was very interested in the paranormal and in contacting the spirits of those who had died, and the producer and I felt he was haunting us when our show tapes disappeared."

Next season, the project theme will be "Liberty's Library," a series that, according to Ms. Apostol, "will increase public awareness of the vital role the Library of Congress plays in the process of governing the United States and educating its citizens, and how all libraries fulfill a similar role in their communities."

The first show will feature the Congressional Research Service; others will focus on the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and on how LC acquires materials for its collections.

—Guy Lamolinara

Following are the remaining shows in this season's Global Library Project Series, which airs on affiliates at 5 p.m. each Wednesday (shows subject to change):

Oct. 10: NO SHOW
Oct. 17: "Isn't That a Stradivarius?"
Oct. 24: "Uncle Sam in Oregon Country"
Oct. 31: "Thomas Jefferson's America"
Nov. 7: "Poets' Society" (repeat)
Nov. 14: "Science, Adventure and the Entrepreneur"
Nov. 21: "Paradox of the Press" (repeat)
Nov. 28: "Rare Books"
Dec. 5: "Columbus Quincentenary"
Dec. 12: "A World of Maps" (repeat)
Dec. 19: "The Old Believers" (repeat)
Dec. 26: "Isn't That a Stradivarius?" (repeat)
Jan. 2, 1991: "Houdini and How He Did It" (repeat)
Jan. 9: "Thomas Jefferson's America" (repeat)
Jan. 16: "Uncle Sam in Oregon Country" (repeat)
Jan. 23: "Columbus Quincentenary" (repeat)

Some show subjects for "Liberty's Library" include: the Congressional Research Service and how it works with Capitol Hill day to day; acquisitions—how LC selects new materials and how the collections' materials have been acquired; the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and how it has pioneered technology for its users.

Also on tap are shows on "LC and the American Justice System," a look at the Law Library and how it serves Congress and the legal community; "Your Library" and what role it should play in a democracy; "Freedom and Reading" and the history of free speech in America as well as in other nations; and "Liberty's Library," which will take viewers on a tour of the newly renovated Jefferson Building.

For a list of cable affiliates see page 347.

From Nigeria to LC (from left): Chief Justice Mohammed Bello, Charles Mwalimu, Justice Muhammadu Lawal Uwais and Saad Muhammad Baba of the Embassy of Nigeria review Mr. Mwalimu's upcoming multivolume legal reference work on Nigeria. Photo by Alex Pohl

Chief Justice of Supreme Court Of Nigeria Visits Law Library

During his Sept. 10 visit to the Library of Congress, Chief Justice of Nigeria Mohammed Bello was amazed that the Law Library's Nigeria collection contains some valuable sources that are not even available in his own country.

Justice Bello met the new law librarian, M. Kathleen Price, and, along with Supreme Court Justice Muhammadu Lawal Uwais and Saad Muhammad Baba of the Nigerian Embassy, was given a tour of the Law Library.

The tour included a review of the common-law African reference holdings of the Near Eastern and African Law Division and of the main collection of Nigerian materials held in the Law Library's subbasement stack area.

The Law Library's common-law Africa specialist, Charles Mwalimu, conducted the tour. He showed his guests the manuscript of his recently completed four-volume reference work, "A Guide to the Law and Literature of Nigeria," which the Law Library hopes to begin publishing in segments soon.

The four volumes of the guide will focus on National Law of Nigeria; Literature on Nigerian National Law; Nigerian Perspectives of International Law—Public and Private International Law; and Literature on Nigerian Perspectives of International Law.

Of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria is among those most often studied by researchers here.

Justice Bello was particularly interested in two things: (a) the computerization of law libraries as they relate to the courts and (b) the breadth of the Law Library's Nigeria collection of government gazettes, compilations of laws, law reports and law books by Nigerian authors.

The justices' visit to the United States was sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency and the fifth International Conference of Appellate Court Justices.

—Natalie Gawdiak

"Books for Children: No. 6" Published

Wondering how to decide which of those many colorful children's books will appeal to the children on your gift list this year?

LC's Children's Literature Center has recently published a booklet that will help. Begun some 25 years ago as "Children's Books," the publication, now called "Books for Children: No. 6," lists some 100 books for children, selected from more than 3,500 published in 1989, as being among the best of their kind.

Compiled by Margaret N. Coughlan with the assistance of a committee of children's book specialists from school and public libraries and a bookshop for children, "Books for Children" is arranged first by age group and then alphabetically by book title. A new section this year, "Also Worthy of Note," consists of books that defy traditional age-labeling.

The committee specialists took a look at all kinds of children's books in making their selections: Their aim was to gather a representative selection of books that would appeal to children and stimulate their imagination as well as meet their needs for information.

The 24-page "Books for Children: No. 6" is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402 for $1, payable by check or money order. Cite stock number 030-001-00133-4 when ordering.

Export-Import Bank Official Sees Hope for Latin America
Economic Crisis Is Easing

In spite of a massive foreign debt crisis exceeding $400 billion, positive restructuring is taking shape in Latin America. Recognition that the forces driving the vast underground economy could be promoted for everyone's benefit has accelerated a general movement away from planned economies and overregulation.

This was the upbeat theme of Rita Rodriguez, a director of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, speaking on external debt and socioeconomic restructuring before the Hispanic Cultural Society's Sept. 19 *Tertulia*.

Rita Rodriguez, speaking at LC before the Hispanic Cultural Society, is optimistic that Latin America can wrest itself from an economic stranglehold. Photo by Reid Baker.

However, according to Dr. Rodriguez, the 1980s must be seen as a "lost decade" for Latin America. More than 180 million people live there below the poverty line, an increase of 70 million from 1970. The real growth rate, which had increased by an average of 3.5 percent per year from 1965–1980, actually shrank by a half-percentage point by the end of the last decade.

Only decreasing infant mortality, consumption of calories per person and school enrollment showed resistance to the decline, she said. Also, economic performance has been slightly better than what the statistics show because of the enormous growth in the underground economy.

According to Ms. Rodriguez, artificial exchange rates, as well as the need to service foreign debt, stifled purchases abroad by Latin American countries. U.S. exports to those countries declined from 20 percent of the nation's total export in 1981–1982 to less than 13 percent today.

In previous decades most Latin American rulers exerted an increasingly authoritarian approach to running their countries. Governments imposed drastic taxes and regulations on private enterprise. "The economic philosophy of the 1960s and 1970s," she said, "was that the governments had to have massive projects to reduce imports and that these infant industries were entitled to protection." However, these companies could not compete efficiently in the world market, and "their low rate of return made them incapable of paying back the principal on the [foreign] debt. As the web of regulations, distorted prices and taxes increased, the underground economy grew at every level, from street vendors to sophisticated professionals," concealing a huge source of tax revenue.

As the world communist threat decreased precipitously, disenchantment with controlled economies solidified. Now regional security is seen in freer economic terms. "Like a Greek chorus," Dr. Rodriguez said, "Latin American countries are singing that the free market is the only way out."

The speaker believes that Latin America's relations with the United States have changed for the better. For years, the Nicaraguan contras and drugs preoccupied the United States, whose policy toward the region seemed mainly based on the containment of communism. But "the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe," she said, "has been the final seal of approval for change in Latin America" and brought about a realization in the United States that "security can be seen more in economic terms than in the fear that these countries might become particular clients for the communists."

"Once security is measured in economic terms," Dr. Rodriguez said, "concerted action by both the United States and Latin America can begin on such problems as drugs, migration, the environment and AIDS. Not since the Alliance for Progress in the early 1960s has there been a comprehensive initiative by the United States in this area. In spite of the debt crisis, the time is now ripe to overcome the 'lost decade.' "

Rita Rodriguez said that she is optimistic that Latin America can eventually compete economically with the countries of the Pacific Rim because "people are people are people . . . everywhere."

—Larry Smelser

Three Divisions Get New Chiefs:
European Division, General Reading Rooms, Loan Division

Three assistant chiefs in the Public Service and Collection Management II directorate, Constituent Services, have recently been promoted to head of their respective divisions.

David Kraus: European Division

David Kraus served as assistant chief of the European Division from 1972 prior to his appointment as chief. Before that he was assistant professor of information and computer science at the Georgia Institute of Technology. He holds a master's degree from Harvard University in Slavic languages and literature and engaged in further postgraduate work at Harvard in the same field. Mr. Kraus first served the Library in 1961–1962, when he supervised the Cold Regions Research Engineering Laboratory Project. He had served as acting chief for five years before his appointment as chief.

Mr. Kraus oversees reference service for the countries of Europe, except the British Isles, the Iberian Peninsula and Turkey, provided by the area specialists and the European Reading Room, as well as overseeing collection development for research materials in those areas of interest. He also advises on the annual compilation of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies.*

Suzanne Thorin: General Reading Rooms Division

Suzanne Thorin became assistant chief of the General Reading Rooms Division in 1985, having served before that as head of the Research Facilities Section, the area that provides special services to scholars using the Library's general collections. From the position of associate professor-music librarian at the Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Ms. Thorin came to the Library in 1980 as head of the Music Section at the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. She holds master's degrees in music history and library science from the University of Michigan, and was elected to both Pi Kappa Lambda and Beta Phi Mu. She had served as acting chief for 2½ years prior to her new appointment.

In addition to her responsibilities as chief, Ms. Thorin serves as co-chief negotiator for management on the AFSCME 2477 master contract bargaining team and was project manager of the Remote On-line User Access (ROLLUP) special project team. In 1988–1989 Ms. Thorin directed a pilot project that resulted in the establishment of the Machine-Readable Collections Reading Room.

The chief of the General Reading Rooms Division oversees general reference services in five Library of Congress reading rooms (Main, Local History and Genealogy, Social Science, Microform, and Machine-Readable Collections) and directs inquiries via telephone and correspondence.

Christopher Wright: Loan Division

Christopher Wright was named assistant chief of the Loan Division in 1988, having served as head of the Loan Reference Section and Interlibrary Loan during the previous six years. From 1978 to 1982, he served as special assistant to the director for general reference, with a one-year detail in 1979 as head of the Research Facilities Section in the General Reading Rooms Division.

He has just completed service as a management member of the AFSCME Local 2910 master contract bargaining team and serves on the National Library for Science and Technology special project team. Mr. Wright came to the Library in 1975 from the position of assistant director of the ALA Washington office. He holds a master's degree in library science from Catholic University.

The Loan Division is responsible for all loans of materials from the Library's collection, including those to Congress, the national and international interlibrary loan community, Library staff, research facilities holders and special borrowers.

☐ **New Kiosk Helps Visitors:** An eight-sided information kiosk, modeled after the dome of the Library's Jefferson Building, has recently been unveiled on the plaza in front of the Madison Building.

Under consideration for more than two years, the kiosk is designed to provide "user-friendly" guidance to researchers and visitors to the Library of Congress.

Along with new pylon signs, which will be placed on all sides of the three Library buildings, the information kiosk was endorsed by the Library's Public Access Committee. The kiosk was installed by the Architect of the Capitol.

Each of the eight lighted windows in the kiosk will provide up-to-date information about public services and facilities in the Library buildings; exhibitions and events open to the public; items of interest to visitors available in the Sales Shop; and an overall map of the Library's three-building complex on Capitol Hill.

☐ **Paul Berry, WJLA Newsman, Kicks Off Library's CFC Campaign:** "There are two kinds of people in the world: someone who *can* help and someone who *needs* help, and you never know which side of the equation you're going to be on," said Paul Berry, popular television news personality for Washington's Channel 7, as he opened the Library's annual Combined Federal Campaign on Sept. 21.

In a lively, often humorous, sometimes emotional speech to Library officials and key campaign workers, Mr. Berry endorsed the efforts of the hundreds of service organizations that are beneficiaries of the annual fund-raising drive and urged Library employees to give generously to the campaign.

His message was echoed by other speakers from the United Negro College Fund, For Love of Children, and the Library's unions. Mary Ann Joyce, president of AFSCME Local 2910, urged employees to look carefully at the list of groups that receive assistance from the CFC and "put your money where your heart is."

Librarian James H. Billington is the chairman of the CFC campaign, and Rhoda Canter, associate librarian for Management Services, is the vice chairman of the 1990 effort.

—Helen Dalrymple

LC Releases Vol. 6 Of "Our Musical Past"

The Library of Congress has just issued a recording by Karl Krueger and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra of George W. Chadwick's *Symphony No. 3* along with his *Sinfonietta in D Major.*

This performance, originally recorded in 1965 for the Society for the Preservation of the American Musical Heritage, has been digitally remastered and is available on compact disc and cassette as Volume 6 of the Library's series "Our Musical Past."

George Whitefield Chadwick (1854–1931), acclaimed by Olin Downs of *The New York Times* as "the dean of American composers," was active in American music in the early years of the 20th century. After his return from Germany where he had studied at the Leipzig Conservatory, he settled in Boston, serving as organist, teacher and conductor. As director of the New England Conservatory, a position he accepted in 1897, he established a reputation for his innovative leadership. He retained this position until shortly before his death in April 1931.

Chadwick's *Third Symphony,* written in 1894 and awarded a prize by a jury including Antonin Dvorak, is

the most complex of his symphonic works, with a variety of mood and material in each movement greater than that of his better-known Second Symphony. It is, indeed, the symphony by an American which, with the Ives Second, best stands up to the great Dvorak symphonies of the same decade for richness of invention and atmosphere.

In addition to the larger forms of composition, i.e., symphonies, string quartets, operas, Chadwick also wrote operettas and orchestral works of lighter character. He belongs to the first generation of American composers who felt that American music should be American in sound. He was an eighth-generation New Englander who was a descendant of a Chadwick who had fought at Bunker Hill.

The compact disc costs $14.95; the cassette, $8.95. Fourth-class mail is included. To place an order or receive information on discounts for dealers and radio stations, write to the Public Services Office; Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division; Library of Congress; Washington, DC 20540. Both the compact disc and the cassette can be purchased in the Library of Congress Madison Gift Shop.

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